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tionary



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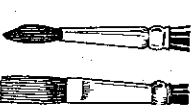
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504

ferrule

fetishism



ferrule

Top: Household brush  
Center: Round brush  
Bottom: Flat-edged brush

fess<sup>1</sup>

festoon

**fer·rule** (fēr'ul) *n.* 1. A metal ring or cap placed around a pole or shaft for reinforcement. 2. A bushing used to secure a pipe joint. [Alteration of ME *verrele* < OFr. *virole* < Lat. *viriola*, dim. of *viriae*, bracelets. See *wel·\**] — **fer'rule** *v.*

**fer·ry** (fēr'ē) *v.* **-ried, -ry·ing, -ries.** — *tr.* 1. *Naut.* a. To transport (people, vehicles, or goods) by boat across a body of water. b. To cross (a body of water) by a ferry. 2. a. To deliver (a vehicle, esp. an aircraft) under its own power to its eventual user. b. To transport (people or goods) esp. by aircraft. — *intr.* To cross a body of water on or as if on a ferry. — *n., pl. -ries.* 1. *Naut.* a. A ferryboat. b. A place where passengers or goods are ferried. 2. A franchise or legal right to operate a ferrying service for a fee. 3. A service and route for ferrying an aircraft. [ME *ferien* < OE *ferian*. See *per·\**] — **fer·ry·boat** (fēr'ē-bōt') *n.* *Naut.* A boat used to ferry passengers, vehicles, or goods.

**fer·tile** (fēr'til) *adj.* 1. *Biol.* a. Capable of initiating, sustaining, or supporting reproduction. b. Capable of growing and developing; able to mature. 2. *Bot.* Bearing functional reproductive structures. 3. Bearing or producing crops or vegetation abundantly; fruitful. 4. Rich in material needed to sustain plant growth: *fertile soil*. 5. Highly or continuously productive; prolific. 6. *Phys.* Capable of producing fissionable material. [ME *fertil* < OFr. *fertilis* < Lat. *fertilis* < *ferre*, to bear. See *bher·\**] — **fer'tile·ly** *adv.* — **fer'tile·ness** *n.*

**Fer·tile Cres·cent** (fēr'til krēs'an) *n.* A region of the Middle East across the N part of the Syrian Desert extending from the Nile Valley to the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

**fer·til·i·ty** (fēr'til-i-tē) *n.* 1. The condition, quality, or degree of being fertile. 2. The birthrate of a population.

**fer·til·i·za·tion** (fēr'til-zā'shən) *n.* 1. The act or process of initiating biological reproduction by insemination or pollination. 2. The union of male and female gametes to form a zygote. 3. The act or process of applying a fertilizer. — **fer'til·i·za·tion·al** *adj.*

**fer·til·ize** (fēr'til-iz') *v.* **-ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es.** — *tr.* 1. To cause the fertilization of (an ovum, for example). 2. To make (soil, for example) fertile. 3. To spread fertilizer on. — *intr.* To spread fertilizer. — **fer'til·iz·a·ble** *adj.*

**fer·til·iz·er** (fēr'til-iz'ər) *n.* Any of a large number of natural and synthetic materials, including manure and nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium compounds, spread on or worked into soil to increase its capacity to support plant growth.

**fer·ule** (fēr'ul) *n.* An instrument, such as a cane, used in punishing children. — *tr.v.* **-uled, -ut·ing, -ules.** To punish with a ferule. [ME *ferul*, fennel stalk < Lat. *ferula*, rod.]

**fer·u·lic acid** (fə-rū'lik) *n.* A compound, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, related to vanillin and obtained from certain plants. [*<* NLat. *Ferula*, plant genus < Lat. *ferula*, giant fennel.]

**fer·ven·cy** (fēr'vən-sē) *n., pl. -cies.* The condition or quality of being fervent.

**fer·vent** (fēr'vənt) *adj.* 1. Having or showing great emotion or zeal; ardent; fervent protests. 2. Extremely hot; glowing. [ME < OFr. < Lat. *fervens*, fervent-, *pr.* part. of *fervere*, to boil. See *bhreu·\**] — **fer'vent·ly** *adv.* — **fer'vent·ness** *n.*

**fer·vid** (fēr'vid) *adj.* 1. Marked by great passion or zeal. 2. Extremely hot; burning. [Lat. *fervidus* < *fervere*, to boil. See *bhreu·\**] — **fer'vid·ly** *adv.* — **fer'vid·ness** *n.*

**fer·vor** (fēr'vor) *n.* 1. Great warmth and intensity of emotion. 2. Intense heat. [ME *fervour* < OFr. < Lat. *fervor* < *fervere*, to boil. See *bhreu·\**]

**fer·vour** (fēr'vor) *n.* Chiefly British. Var. of *fervor*.

**Fēs** (fēs). See *Fez*.

**fes·cen·nine** (fēs'ə-nin', -nēn') *adj.* Licentious; obscene. [Lat. *Fescenninus*, of Fescennia, a town of ancient Etruria known for its licentious poetry.]

**fes·cue** (fēs'kyoo) *n.* Any of various grasses of the genus *Festuca*, often cultivated as pastureage. [Alteration of ME *festu*, straw < OFr. < LLat. *festucum* < Lat. *festuca*.]

**fess<sup>1</sup>** also *fesse* (fēs) *n.* *Her.* A wide horizontal band forming the middle section of an escutcheon. [ME *fesse* < OFr. < Lat. *fascia*, band.]

**fess<sup>2</sup>** (fēs) *intr.v.* **fessed, fess·ing, fess·es.** *Informal.* To admit to something; confess. [Short for *CONFESS*.]

**fesse** (fēs) *n.* *Her.* Var. of *fess<sup>1</sup>*.

**fess point** *n.* *Her.* The center point of an escutcheon.

**fest** (fēst) *n.* A gathering or an occasion characterized by a specified activity. Often used in combination: a *music fest*. [*<* Ger. *Fest*, festival < MHG. *vest* < Lat. *festum*. See *FEAST*.]

**fest·al** (fēs'tal) *adj.* Of, relating to, or of the nature of a feast or festival; festive. [ME < OFr. < LLat. *festālis* < Lat. *festum*, feast. See *FEAST*.] — **fest·al·ly** *adv.*

**fes·ter** (fēs'tər) *v.* **-tered, -ter·ing, -ters.** — *intr.* 1. To generate pus; suppurate. 2. To form an ulcer. 3. To undergo decay; rot. 4. a. To be or become an increasing source of irritation or poisoning; rattle. b. To be subject to or exist in a condition of decline. — *tr.* To infect, inflame, or corrupt. — *n.* A small festering sore or ulcer; a pustule. [ME *festren* < *festre*, fistula < OFr. < Lat. *fistula*.]

**fes·ti·na·te** (fēs'ti-nāt) *adj.* Hasty. — *intr.v.* (*-nāt'*) **-nat·ed, -nat·ing, -nates.** To hasten. [Lat. *festinatus*, *p.* part. of *festinare*, to hasten.] — **fes'ti·na·te·ly** *adv.*

**fes·ti·val** (fēs'ti-vəl) *n.* 1. An occasion for feasting or celebration, esp. a day or time of religious significance that occurs at regular intervals. 2. An often regularly recurring procession of cultural performances, exhibitions, or competitions. 3. Revelry; conviviality. — *adj.* Of, relating to, or suitable for a feast or festival; festive. [*<* ME, festive < < Med.Lat. *festivālis* < Lat. *festivus* < *festus*. See *FEAST*.]

**fes·ti·val·go·er** (fēs'ti-vəl-gō'ər) *n.* One who attends a festival.

**fes·tive** (fēs'tiv) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or appropriate to a feast or festival. 2. Merry; joyous. [Lat. *festivus* < *festus*.] — **fes'tive·ly** *adv.* — **fes'tive·ness** *n.*

**fes·tiv·i·ty** (fēs'tiv-i-tē) *n., pl. -ties.* 1. A joyous occasion, day, or celebration; a festival. 2. The pleasure, joy, and gaiety of a festival or celebration. 3. Festivities. The proceedings or events of a festival.

**fes·toon** (fēs'toon) *n.* 1. A string or garland, as of flowers, suspended in a loop or curve between two points. 2. A representation of such a string or garland, as in painting or sculpture. — *tr.v.* **-toon·ed, -toon·ing, -toons.** 1. To decorate or adorn with festoons; hang festoons on. 2. To form or make something that restricts; a restraint. — *tr.v.* **-tered, -ters.** 1. To put fetters on; shackle. 2. To restrict or restrain. — **fes'toon·er** (fēs'toon'ər) *n.* One who fetters or shackles. — **fes'toon·er·y** (fēs'toon'ər-ē) *n., pl. -ies.* 1. An arrangement of festoons. 2. Festoons considered as a group.

**fest·schrift** (fēs't'skrift) *n., pl. -schriften* (*-skrif-tən*) [*-skrif-tən*]. A volume of learned articles or essays by scholars and admirers, serving as a tribute or memorial esp. to a deceased person. [Ger. : *Fest*, festival; see *FEAST* + *Schrift*, writing (uk. *scribere*, to write; see *skribh·\**)]

**FET** *abbr.* 1. Federal estate tax. 2. Also F.E.T. Federal Income Tax. 3. Field-effect transistor.

**fet·** *pref.* Var. of *feto·*.

**fet·a** (fēt'a, fēt'a) *n.* A white semisoft Greek cheese made of goat's or ewe's milk and preserved in brine. [*<* Gk. *pheta*, (cheese) slice < Ital. *fetta*, slice < *\*offetta*, of *offa* < Lat. *offa*, morsel of food.]

**fe·tal** also **foe·tal** (fēt'al) *adj.* Of, relating to, characteristic of, or being a fetus.

**fetal alcohol syndrome** *n.* A complex of birth defects including cardiac or neural abnormalities and physical and mental growth retardation, occurring in an infant as a result of alcohol consumption by the mother during pregnancy.

**fetal position** *n.* A position of the body at rest in which the spine is curved, the head is bowed forward, and the arms and legs are drawn in toward the chest.

**fetch<sup>1</sup>** (fēch) *v.* **fetch·ed, fetch·ing, fetch·es.** — *tr.* 1. To go after and take or bring back. 2. a. To cause to come. b. To bring in as a price. c. To interest or attract. 3. a. To inhale (breath); inhale. b. To bring forth (a sigh, for example) with obvious effort. 4. *Informal.* To deliver (a blow) by striking; deal. 5. *Naut.* To arrive at; reach. — *intr.* 1. a. To go after something and return with it. b. To retrieve killed game. c. Of a hunting dog. 2. To take an indirect route. — *n.* 1. The act or instance of fetching. 2. *Comp. Sci.* A program that brings a module of a program from storage into memory for immediate use. 3. A stratagem or trick. 4. A distance over which a wind blows. b. The distance waves with no obstruction. — *phrasal verb.* **fetch up.** To reach a stopping place or goal; end up. 2. To make up (a time, for example). 3. To bring forth; produce. 4. To bring to a halt; stop. [ME *fecchen* < OE *feccean*. See *FECE*.]

**fetch·er** *n.* Chiefly British. 1. A ghost; an apparition. 2. *doppelgänger*. [?]

**fetch·ing** (fēch'ing) *adj.* Very attractive; charming; of new hairstyle. — **fetch·ing·ly** *adv.*

**fete** also **fête** (fāt, fēt) — *n.* 1. A festival or feast. 2. An elaborate, often outdoor entertainment. b. An elaborate party. — *tr.v.* **fet·ed, fet·ing, fetes** also **fēt·ed, fēt·ing.** 1. To celebrate or honor with a fete. 2. To pay honor to. — *tr.v.* **fete** < OFr. *feste*. See *FEAST*.]

**feti·** *pref.* Var. of *feto·*.

**fe·ti·cide** (fē'ti-sid') *n.* Intentional destruction of a fetus. — **fe'ti·cid·al** (*-sid'*) *adj.*

**fet·id** (fēt'id, fēt'id) also **foe·tid** (fē'tid) *adj.* Having an offensive odor. [ME < Lat. *fetidus* < *fetere*, to stink.] — **fet·id·ly** *adv.* — **fet·id·ness** *n.*

**fet·ish** also **fet'ich** (fēt'ish, fēt'ish) *n.* 1. An object believed to have magical or spiritual powers, esp. one that is object associated with animistic or shamanistic religious practices. 2. An object of unreasonably excessive attachment. 3. Something, such as a nonsexual part of the body, that arouses sexual desire and may become necessary for sexual gratification. 4. An abnormally obsessive preoccupation or attachment; a fixation. [Fr. *fétiche* < Port. *fetiche*, charm < Lat. *feticus*, artificial. See *FACTITIOUS*.]

**fet·ish·ism** also **fet'ich·ism** (fēt'i-shiz'm, fēt'i-shiz'm) *n.* 1. A belief or belief in magical fetishes. 2. Excessive attachment or regard. 3. The displacement of sexual attraction to a fetish. — **fet'ish·ist** *n.* — **fet'ish·is·ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

**fe·tize** (fēt'i-shiz') *tr.v.* **-ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es.** To make fetid.

**fe·tlock** (fēt'lök') *n.* 1. a. A projection on the lower part of a horse or related animal, above and behind the hoof. b. A tuft of hair on such a projection. 2. The joint marked by a projection. [ME *fitlok*. See *ped·\**.]

**fe·toli** or **fe·t** (*fē-tōl'* or *fē-t*) *n.* The medical study and treatment of the fetus, esp. within the uterus. — **fe·tol'o·gist** *n.*

**foe·tor** (fē'tor) also **foe·tor** (fē'tor) *n.* An offensive odor. [ME *fetore* < Lat. *fetor* < *fetere*, to stink.]

**fo·scope** (fē'to-skōp') *n.* A flexible fiberoptic device used to view a fetus in utero. — **fo·tos'co·py** (fē-tōs'kō-pē) *n.*

**fo·t** (*fē-t'*) *n.* 1. A chain or shackle for the ankles or feet of a prisoner that restricts; a restraint. — *tr.v.* **-tered, -ters.** 1. To put fetters on; shackle. 2. To restrict or restrain. — **fo·t** < OE *fetel*. See *ped·\**.]

**fo·t** (*fē-t'*) *n.* 1. a. Proper or sound condition. b. Mental condition; a state of mind. 2. *Metall.* Loose sand used to line the hearth of a reverberatory furnace in preparation for pouring molten metal. — *tr.v.* **-tied, -tling, -ties.** To line the hearth of (a reverberatory furnace) with molten metal, to make ready, poss. < OE *fetel*, girdle. [ME *fetel*, to make ready, poss. < OE *fetel*, girdle. See *ped·\**.]

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930

noonday

normocyte

**noon·day** (noon'dā') *n.* Midday; noon.  
**no one** *pron.* No person; nobody.  
**noon·tide** (noon'tid') *n.* See **noon** 1.  
**noon·time** (noon'tim') *n.* See **noon** 1.  
**noose** (noos) *n.* 1. A loop formed in a rope by a slipknot so that it binds tighter as the rope is pulled. 2. A snare or trap. — *tr.v.* **noosed**, **noos·ing**, **noos·es** 1. To capture or hold by or as if by a noose. 2. To make a noose of or in. [ME *nose*, prob. < OFr. *nos*, *nous*, knot < Lat. *nōdus*. See **node**.]  
**Noot·ka** (noot'kə, noot'k-) *n., pl.* **Nootka** or **-kas** 1. A member of a Native American people inhabiting Vancouver Island in British Columbia and Cape Flattery in northwest Washington. 2. The Wakashan language of the Nootka.  
**Nootka Sound**. An inlet of the Pacific Ocean on the W coast of Vancouver I. in SW British Columbia, Canada.  
**no·pal** (nō'pal, nō-pāl', -pāl') *n.* Any of several cacti of the genus *Nopalea*, esp. *N. cochenillifera*, found chiefly in Mexico and having reddish flowers. [Am.Sp. < Nahuatl *nōpalli*.]  
**no·par** (nō'pār') *adj.* Being without face value; having no par value: a no-par stock certificate.  
**nope** (nōp) *adv. Informal.* No. [Alteration of **no** 1.]  
**nor**<sup>1</sup> (nōr; *nor* when unstressed) *conj.* And not; or not; not either: neither plants nor animals. [ME, blend of *ne*, *no*; see **no** 1, and *or*, *or*; see **or** 1.]

**Usage Note:** The traditional rule requires that *nor* be used following *neither* in expressions in which the negation is carried over to the second element: *neither able nor* (not *or*) *willing*. *Nor* is likewise required when a negation is carried over into the second of two independent clauses, in which case it also triggers inversion of the subject and the auxiliary verb in the second clause: *Jane will never compromise with Bill, nor will Bill compromise with Jane*. When the first negative is expressed by *not* or *never*, however, and when the second conjoined element is a verb phrase, the use of *nor* is often optional: *He will not permit the change, or (or nor) even consider it*. When a noun phrase of the type *no this or that* is introduced by *no*, *or* is more common than *nor*: *He has no experience or interest (less frequently nor interest) in math*. *Or* is also more common when such a noun phrase, adjective phrase, or adverb phrase is introduced by *not*: *We were not rich or happy*. See **Usage Notes at neither, or** 1.

**nor**<sup>2</sup> (nōr, *nor* when unstressed) *conj.* Regional. Than. [ME, perh. ult. < *nor*, *nor*. See **nor** 1.]

**Nor** *abbr.* 1. Norman. 2. North. 3. Norway; Norwegian.  
**nor-** *pref.* An unaltered parent compound: *norepinephrine*. [Short for **NORMAL**.]

**NORAD** *abbr.* North American Air Defense Command.  
**nor·a·dren·a·lin** (nōr'ā-drēn'ā-lin) *n.* See **norepinephrine**.  
**nor·ad·ren·er·gic** (nōr'ā-drēn'ē-jik) *adj.* Stimulated by or releasing norepinephrine. — **nor·ad·ren·er·gi·cal·ly** *adv.*  
**Noraid** or **NORAI** *abbr.* Irish Northern Aid Committee.  
**Nor·co** (nōr'kō, nōr'-) *n.* A city of S CA WSW of Riverside. Pop. 23,302.

**Nor·dau** (nōr'dou'), **Max Simon**. 1849–1923. Hungarian-born Zionist leader in Europe (1895–1923).

**Nor·den·skjöld** (nōr'dn-shöld', -shöld, nōr'dan-shöld'), **Baron Nils Adolf Erik**. 1832–1901. Finnish-born Swedish explorer and geologist who was the first to navigate the Northeast Passage (1878–80).

**Nor·dic** (nōr'dik) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of Scandinavia or its peoples, languages, or cultures. 2. Of or relating to a human physical type exemplified esp. by the tall, narrow-headed, light-skinned blond-haired peoples of Scandinavia. 3. **Sports.** Of or relating to ski competition featuring ski jumping and cross-country racing. — *n.* A person of the Nordic physical type. [Fr. *noridique* < *nord*, north < OFr. *nord* < OE *north*. See **ner** 1\*.]

**Nord·kyn** (nōr'kan, -kūn), **Cape**. The N point of the European mainland, in N Norway.

**Nord·mann fir** (nōr'dmān) *n.* A widely planted evergreen tree (*Abies nordmanniana*) native to Greece, Turkey, and the Caucasus and having erect reddish-brown cones. [After Alexander von Nordmann (1803–66), Finnish naturalist.]

**Nord·ost** *see* **Ka·nal** (nōrt-ōst'zā kā-nāl'). See **Kiel Canal**.

**nor·east·er** (nōr-ē'star) *n.* A northeaster.

**nor·ep·i·neph·rine** (nōr'ēp-ā-nēf'rīn) *n.* A substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, both a hormone and neurotransmitter, secreted by the adrenal medulla and the nerve endings of the sympathetic nervous system and used to cause vasoconstriction.

**Nor·folk** (nōr'fōk, -fōk) 1. A historical region of E England bordering on the North Sea; settled in prehistoric times and part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of East Anglia. 2. A city of NE NE NW of Omaha. Pop. 21,476. 3. An independent city of SE VA on Hampton Roads SE of Richmond; founded 1682. Pop. 261,229.

**Norfolk Island**. An island territory of Australia in the S Pacific NE of Sydney; formerly a British penal colony.

**Norfolk Island pine** *n.* An evergreen tree (*Araucaria heterophylla*) with incurved decurrent needles, native to Norfolk Island and grown as an indoor plant.

**Norfolk jacket** *n.* A belted jacket with two box pleats in front and back. [After Norfolk, England.]

**Norfolk terrier** *n.* Any of an English breed of small sturdy short-legged terrier identical with the Norwich terrier except for ears that bend forward. [After Norfolk, England.]

**NOR gate** (nōr) *n. Comp. Sci.* A logic circuit that produces an output inverse to that of an OR gate. [N(OR) + OR GATE.]

**Nor·gay** (nōr'gā), **Tenzing**. 1914–86. Sherpa guide who with Sir Edmund Hillary first climbed Mt. Everest (1953).

**no·ri** (nōr'ē) *n., pl.* **-ris**. An edible dried preparation of red algae of the genus *Porphyra*. [J.]

**no·ri·a** (nōr'ē-ā, nōr'-) *n.* A water wheel with buckets attached to its rim, used to raise water from a stream, esp. for transfer to an irrigation channel. [Sp. < Ar. *nā'irab*.]

**Nor·i·cum** (nōr'i-kam, nōr'-). An ancient country and province of the Roman Empire S of the Danube R. in present-day Austria W of Vienna.

**No·rilsk** (nō-rēlsk'). A city of N-central Russia; founded 1933. Pop. 180,000.

**nor·ite** (nōr'it) *n.* See **gabbro**. [Norw. Norge, Norway + -ite.] — **nor·it·ic** (nō-rīt'ik) *adj.*

**norm** (nōrm) *n.* 1. A standard, model, or pattern regarded as typical: *social norms*. 2. **Math.** a. A mode. b. An average. c. The length of a vector. [Fr. *norme* < OFr. < Lat. *norma*, carpenter's square, *norm*. See **gnō** 1\*.]

**norm** *abbr.* Normal.

**Norm** *abbr.* Norman.

**Nor·ma** (nōr'mā) *n.* A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere within the Milky Way near Lupus and Ara. [Lat. *norma*, carpenter's square. See **gnō** 1\*.]

**nor·mal** (nōr'māl) *adj.* 1. Conforming with, adhering to, or constituting a norm, standard, pattern, level, or type; typical: *normal room temperature*. 2. **Biol.** Functioning or occurring in a natural way; lacking observable abnormalities or deficiencies. 3. **Chem.** a. Having one gram equivalent weight of solute per liter. Used of a solution. b. Having a straight unbranched chain of carbon atoms. Used of an aliphatic hydrocarbon. 4. **Math.** Being at right angles; perpendicular. 5. a. Relating to or characterized by average intelligence or development. b. Free from emotional disorder. — *n.* 1. Something normal; the standard: *scored close to the normal*. 2. The usual or expected state, form, amount, or degree. 3. a. Correspondence to a norm. b. An average. 4. **Math.** A perpendicular, esp. a perpendicular to a line tangent to a plane curve or a plane tangent to a space curve. [ME < LLat. *normalis* < Lat., made according to the square < *norma*, carpenter's square. See **gnō** 1\*.] — **nor·mal·ly** *adv.*

**Nor·mal** (nōr'māl). A town of central IL NNE of Bloomington. Pop. 40,023.

**nor·mal·cy** (nōr'māl-sē) *n.* Normality.

**normal distribution** *n.* A theoretical frequency distribution for a set of variable data, usu. represented by a bell-shaped curve symmetrical about the mean.

**nor·mal·ity** (nōr'māl-i-tē) *n.* 1. The state or fact of being normal. 2. **Chem.** The concentration of a solution, expressed in gram equivalent weights of solute per liter.

**nor·mal·ize** (nōr'māl-īz') *tr.v.* -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es 1. To make normal, esp. to cause to conform to a standard or norm: *normalizing relations with a former enemy*. 2. To make (a text or language) regular and consistent, esp. in spelling or style. 3. To remove strains and reduce coarse crystalline structures in (metal), esp. by heating and cooling. — **nor·mal·iz·a·tion** (mō-lī-zā'shən) *n.* — **nor·mal·iz·er** *n.*

**normal school** *n.* A school that trains teachers, chiefly for the elementary grades. [Transl. of Fr. *école normale* (so called because the first school so named was intended as a model).]

**Nor·man**<sup>1</sup> (nōr'man) *n.* 1. a. A member of a Scandinavian people who settled in northern France in the tenth century. b. A descendant of this people, esp. one ruling or inhabiting England from the time of the Norman Conquest. 2. A native inhabitant of Normandy. — *adj.* 1. Of or relating to Normandy, the Normans, their culture, or their language. 2. Of or being a style of Romanesque architecture that was introduced from Normandy into England before 1066 and flourished until about 1200. [ME < OFr. *Normans* < ON *Normaðr* (nōrðr, north + *maðr*, man) and < OE *Norman* (var. of *Northman*: north, north; see **ner** 1\* + *man*, man; see **man** 1\*.)]

**Nor·man**<sup>2</sup> (nōr'man). A city of central OK S of Oklahoma City. Pop. 80,071.

**Norman Conquest** *n.* The conquest of England by the Normans under William the Conqueror, esp. the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

**Nor·man·dy** (nōr'man-dē). A historical region and former province of NW France on the English Channel. Its beaches were the focal point of Allied landings on D-day (June 6, 1944) in World War II.

**Norman French** *n.* The dialect of Old French used in medieval Normandy.

**nor·ma·tive** (nōr'mā-tiv) *adj.* Of, relating to, or prescribed by a norm or standard: *normative grammar*. — **nor·ma·tive·ness** *n.* — **nor·ma·tive·ly** *adv.* — **nor·ma·tive·ness** *n.*

**nor·mo·cyte** (nōr'mō-sīt') *n.* A red blood cell having a size, shape, or color. [Lat. *norma*, norm; see **norm** 1\*.]

**nor·mo·ten·sive** (nōr'mō-tēn'siv) *adj.* Having normal blood pressure; not hypertensive or hypotensive. [See **NORM** + (HYPER)TENSIVE.] — **nor·mo·ther·mi·a** (nōr'mō-thēr'mē-ā) *n.* Normal body temperature. [Lat. *norma*, norm + *therm(o)* + -ia.] — **nor·mo·ther·mic** (nōr'mō-thēr'mik) *adj.* — **Myth.** Any of the three gods of Norse myth.

**Nor·ris** (nōr'is, nōr'-), **Benjamin Franklin**. 1870–1902. Amer. writer noted for *McTeague*, *George Willam*. 1861–1944. Amer. NE who drafted the 20th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which limits the President to two full terms.

**Nor·ris** (nōr'ish, nōr'-), **Ronald George**. 1878. British chemist who shared a 1967 Nobel Prize with R. N. W. of Philadelphia; set 1903's Pop. 30,749.

**Nor·kö·ping** (nōr'chē'pīng). A city of SE Sweden on the Baltic Sea SW of Stockholm. Pop. 118,451.

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